

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XIX.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1863.

NUMBER 100.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT
TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR.....\$6 00

SIX MONTHS.....3 50

ONE MONTH.....60

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Post office District in the State. Will our friends act to procure the services of some efficient person in our behalf? Believing that no clement of the situation may be made to extend, we make this proposal to our friends in its behalf.

The Governor's Message.

We yesterday laid before our readers one of the best state papers it has ever been our pleasure to read. It is a cause of congratulation to know that in the present crisis we have a State Executive of unquestioned loyalty, whose devotion to the Constitution is widely known. To grapple with the important questions now before the country is a task that no one would willingly undertake, and which all would avoid if it could be honorably done. Governor Robinson holds, as we do and always have, to the Union, and fully agrees with us in deprecating the disastrous character of the recent act of the President in throwing impediments in the way of a complete restoration of the Union. His argument upon the effect of the proclamation upon the slave interests of the State is clear and forcible, and shows that, unless it is properly guarded against, we must expect a material injury to that class of property, perhaps a premeditated injury. He recites the conduct of some regiments from Northern States, which have showed themselves more conspicuous in making their lines "a city of refuge" to absconding slaves than in danger to the enemy, and which is a serious injury, contrary to the laws of the State and also to the orders of leading Generals of our army. His suggestion, therefore, to amend the laws so that this evil may be, as far as possible, prevented, deserved, and will receive, the attention of the Legislature.

The Governor points out the distinction between the President's proposition of gradual emancipation to the loyal States, and his proclamation; and recommends that the Legislature take no action to reject it. Six months ago we would have thought this action necessary, but perhaps a clear and formal refusal at this time will have the effect of clearing up some errors which interested and factious parties at Washington have created, and will give to the President such official information as ought to influence him in laying aside an impracticable scheme. At least it will have the decided effect of placing the State right upon the record. Those who have not the opportunity of reading the newspapers of the country would be astonished at the gross misrepresentation of some parties abroad as to the position of the State. Strangely as it may seem, there are many who honestly believe that there is a very large party, if not a great majority, of our citizens who seriously desire the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the State. Of course they are guided by this belief, so often and persistently expressed, to infer that a minority controls the sentiments of the State, and the opinions expressed in the Journal, Democrat and other daily papers are not the true sentiments of the people. On the contrary, it may be doubted whether they are not rather behind than in advance of public sentiment. There are two practical questions which immediately address themselves to the citizen, and to which no satisfactory answer can be given.

How is emancipation to be effected without an immediate and material injury to the State? And what is to become of the negroes after they are emancipated? Are they to remain a continual burthen upon the Commonwealth? or, are the people, already heavily taxed, to be taxed double the amount for their relief? It may be doubted whether they are not rather behind than in advance of public sentiment. There are two practical questions which immediately address themselves to the citizen, and to which no satisfactory answer can be given.

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We believe this error, as to public sentiment in the State, has led Mr. Lincoln into all of the gravest errors in his emancipation policy; provided he is not presumed to act in settled defiance of public sentiment. The rejection of his plan will serve to open his eyes upon this point.

We need not dwell upon the views of the Governor upon the President's proclamation. Our readers have doubtless given them that grave attention the subject merits. It is out of our power to say with what feelings of inexpressible pain the people of this State have witnessed the attempt to change this war from a noble purpose—the noblest purpose for which a people ever drew the sword—into a relentless crusade against an institution recognized by the Constitution, and by means from which even despot Europe has shrunken—service insurrection! If it has unseated me, if it has alienated the affections of some of the Governor directly charges, and mad them willing to welcome even that tyrannical despotism which now rules in the South, our confident hope is, that in more mature reflection will teach them that that plan is only living into the horrible vortex we wish to avoid. We wish that this State, if all others should desert it, will still uphold, by the voice of her people, the old Constitution and flag under which we have so long lived happy and prosperously. Fortunately for us, the evils anticipated, and so graphically depicted by Gov. Robinson, can only be temporary. The great States have enumerated which have in the recent elections demanded the ultra policy, will soon come to our rescue with the weight of their able counsels and controlling vote. Then will be our hour of triumph; and, in anticipating that glorious day, let us still cling to the Union and the Constitution.

In this hour of chaotic revolution of law and order—in this week of the Constitution—we welcome most heartily the recommendation of the Governor that our Legislature again, after the example of our fathers, lay down the landmarks of constitutional liberty, and rights of States and individuals. It is a custom descended to us through countless generations since the rough barons of England signed Magna Charta. To it we are indebted for the "bill of rights" and the *habeas corpus* act; and the same spirit pervaded the Declaration of Independence. In 1776 it rebuked the growing spirit of centralized despotism, and rallying the people, gave another lease of sixty odd years to the rights of man and republican government. It is a mistake to suppose that a form of government can be made so perfect that it will sustain itself without our continually referring to the eternal principles upon which it was founded. All history teaches that the outward forms of civil liberty long outlive the vital spirit which breathed it into life, and fifty years of unchecked prosperity is a long period for it to continue in force. Remembrance of the past especially appeals to the people of this State to resort to the same means their fathers used so effectively to check the growing spirit of despotism. Unchecked, unnoticed, it is the essential attribute of power to acquire more power until it becomes despotic, and this peculiar custom of the Anglo-Saxon race, to lay down with each succeeding generation a fixed declaration of principles as a guide, has been more than any other the means of preserving so long their peculiar liberty.

The Governor recommends a relief to the distressed and heroic people of the mountains

and of the border counties generally. This eminently deserves attention. None of our citizens have so promptly in the field for the Union, and none have suffered as severely from continuous raids of predatory bands. We hope they will receive this relief. In this connection the Governor recommends the organization of a State force to repel these unnatural marauders. He very truly says, it is not to be expected that the Federal army, which must move in concentrated masses upon the enemy, can extend that necessary protection to these disturbed sufferers. This will necessitate an increased tax of one and a half cents on hundred dollars, but certainly our people would pay it to have a competent State force that will increase the peace and safety of their homes.

Upon the subject of public education—a most grave and vital interest—we have to lament the same derangement which this war has brought upon everything else. It is an evil of great magnitude that while parents are suffering the immediate evils brought on by the disturbed condition of the country, their children, to whom are committed its future destiny, are deprived of that education and moral training which would fit them for their grave and responsible duties. Brought up in the hot hovels of a terrible civil war, and surrounded daily and hourly by the angry passions which it generates, it forbids a dark future for our immediate posterity. To devise means to ameliorate this evil as far as possible is the duty of the ablest and most generous philanthropist, and requires more consideration than a brief editorial review could give it.

The Governor calls attention to a donation of lands by Congress to the States on the condition that they establish at least one college for the instruction of Agriculture and Military tactics within two years. Of the wisdom of such a liberal donation, at a time when all our means are wanted to carry on the war, there may be expressed the very gravest doubts. We may add that the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands has been held, by very high authority, of very doubtful constitutionality, although we have a precedent in this State for accepting the offer. Democratic and strict constructionists have uniformly opposed it.

There is a worthy mention made of the loyal officers of the State: Agricultural Society of the funds—ten thousand dollars—of the Association to the State, to aid it at the time of the invasion. The people will remember this noble act of patriotism, and reward it with their highest patronage. Indeed, an association having such noble objects in view, upon other grounds, deserves all that can be done to sustain it.

For the financial condition of the State the Governor refers us to reports not yet come to hand, and their consideration will be reserved for future notice.

We learn with mingled feelings of pride and sadness, that Kentucky, notwithstanding the unfortunate divided sentiment of her people, has furnished upwards of forty-four thousand troops for the defense of the Union, and that number is daily increasing—sadness that there should be any occasion for this heroic display of patriotism, and pride in knowing how nobly our State has responded to the call. This number makes one man in every three of the loyal men of the State, and exceeds that furnished by any State in the Union.

How bitter it is to reflect that, notwithstanding this; notwithstanding the display of courage which twenty fields attest, from Wild-Cat Sulphur-Perryville and Murfreesboro, where a single regiment has faltered—fields upon which the President seems resolved to throw our counsels to the winds and to adopt a course hostile to the interests and wishes of these true-hearted Kentuckians.

If the words of our living statesmen are not hardened to; if he has resolved to be deaf to the advice of the living, actively interested majority of the whole nation, we should think there was a tongue in all the mouthed wounds of our dead heroes that would shake his blind and blundering fanaticism. Has Kentucky, which has done so much, deserved so little that she immediately became a state? We have discovered some curious facts about this matter in a rare tract which we found in the great library of the Rocky Mountains. There was one man at this period who derived the surname of the "dark and bloody ground;" she is to be repaid by contumacy and treated rather as an enemy than a friend? Is the advice of those who breathe nothing but hostility to her representatives to be the guide of the Administration, and her representatives to be insulted in open Congress, by the bold assertion that she is disloyal? What a base return is this from an Administration that should feel bound to her with hoofs of steel! But we have this consolation—if she is unappreciated by Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, she has the proud triumph of saying that the people who made them what they are, and can unmake them, know and honor her as the bravest and truest of the brave, whose loyalty, unsmeared by treason or fanaticism, will one day hold the saloon in head to say as he walked out of the saloon, "I have finished him."

SCHOOL GIRLS SENT HOME TO DIXIE.—The flag of truce boat recently took 500 Southern ladies and school girls and boys South. They have been attempting to get home for some time, and finally the authorities thought it best to send them in a batch. Some attempts were made at smuggling quinine and other articles through, but were detected.

A MAN ROBBED OF \$2,000.—On last Friday night, about half-past ten o'clock, in the vicinity of the Catholic Church, on Adams street, in Memphis, two men approached Mr. McNeil and inquired the way to the Worsham House. Before McNeil had time to comply with their request they throttled him and robbed his pocket of \$2,000 in green-backs, and then made their escape.

HIGH PRICE OF COTTON.—This staple has reached a price hitherto unprecedented in its history. At the close of last year cotton was commanding 30@40 cents, which sold slowly at the commencement of the year 1861 at 13@14 cents per pound. During the past year it has further advanced at least 50 per cent., being in request at 58@60 cents.

CONFIRMATION OF THE DEATH OF CLAIR F. JACKSON.—The Little Rock True Democrat, of the 17th of December, 1862, contains a notice of the death of this notorious rebel. He died on the 6th day of December. His disease was cancer of the stomach. All that can be said of him is, "that he is now the right man in the right place."

RESPECTS FOR KEARNS AND SMITH.—The Governor of Missouri has granted a respite in the cases of Kearns and Smith (sentenced to die by挂在 yesterday), till Friday, 23d inst., to give the Supreme Court time to act upon the appeal of the condemned prisoners.

THE REREL DISPLAY.—A woman, while walking along Cathedral street, near Read, yesterday afternoon, displayed the rebel flag in the form of an under garment. This was a most execrable offense, which the police, however, did not notice.

“A young lady named Lizzie Dorothy committed suicide a few days ago, in St. Louis, by drinking laudanum. She was a very respectable young lady, about 24 years of age.

During the past week there were one hundred and two deaths in the city of Baltimore.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF CONNECTICUT will be held in Hartford on the 12th of February.

THE OLD SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN PHILADELPHIA arranged to celebrate the 8th of January.

Only 200 hogheads of tobacco were received at Philadelphia during the past year.

The small-pox is prevailing at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Those who shall remain on earth for a few centuries will find the following annotations in a new edition of an old author:

CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S.—A piece of writing apparently regarded with great respect in the time of our author. If we may judge from various allusions to it in different authors, it contained a system of government of some kind or other; though so different from that to which we have been so long accustomed under the present Imperial dynasty, and which we all regard as the perfection of human wisdom, that it seems scarcely entitled to the name of system of government. It appears to have been written by some dreamer, who entertained the singularly ridiculous idea that men could govern themselves. Among them was George Washington, or Washington, who made himself conspicuous about this time. But the strangest circumstance connected with it is that a set of people did manage to get on with it, in some way or other, for about three quarters of a century! At last rose up a man greatly superior to all other men of his age, whose name, from what we gather, was Napoleon Bonaparte Lincoln, who showed them the ridiculous absurdity of their "Constitution," and abolished it by proclamation.

HABAS CORPUS.—This is a technical term connected with a singular custom which existed in the time of our author. In those days medical instructors were obliged to use dead bodies in teaching anatomy. At the present time, when our gracious sovereign is always prepared to furnish any number of living bodies for dissection, it is impossible to comprehend how men could imagine that any useful knowledge could be derived from a body in which the principle of life was extinct. But in those days not only was it impossible to procure living beings for the dissector's knife, but surviving friends even refused to permit the bodies of their deceased friends to be used for this purpose. To remove the difficulties in the way, the teacher of anatomy applied to a court, which issued a writ commanding the body to be brought into the court and delivered to the medical instructor, who was technically called "body-snatcher." The executive officer of the court delivered the body to the body-snatcher, with the words *habas corpus*, signifying "you may have the body."

NIGER, NEGRO OR NEGROE.—It is difficult to determine which was the original form of this word; but it is derived from the Latin *niger*, black, the first form must have been that which was used by the learned, while the others were vulgar corruptions. The name was applied to a very remarkable class of beings which resembled man in many important respects, but were covered all over with a black skin as with a garment. Africa was almost entirely occupied by negroes, as its climate, before the discovery of the cause of malaria, was considered fatal to white beings. The whites, finding that they could not make the negroes cease drinking each other's blood, finally drove them into the ocean. Negroes were formerly employed as laborers in some portions of this country; but becoming possessed with the notion suggested to them by a nation called Palauanthropists that it was wrong to kill and bury, until he consented to acknowledge Southern Independence. Punish them to make him do something. Such a course is as horrible as its avowal is unblushing and coarse.

WE ARE UNDER OBLIGATION TO GOVERNOR MORTON, OF INDIANA, FOR A COPY OF HIS MESSAGE. IN ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO STATE AFFAIRS AND THE NOBLE LOYALTY AND COURAGE OF OUR GALLANT NEIGHBORS, IT IS SOUL-SATISFYING. UPON NATIONAL AFFAIRS, IT IS AS WE HAVE INDICATED IN ANOTHER PLACE.

A PETITION FROM H. KORNHAGEN, ASKING TIME ON HIS CONTRACT.—The petition of H. Kornhagen, asking time on his contract, was referred to Street Committee of the Eastern District.

A PETITION FROM J. D. LIVELLES.—The petition from J. D. Livelles, in regard to the annual compensation of the Gas Company, was referred to Street Committee.

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South side Green Street, two doors be-
low the Customhouse.

W. E. HUGHES, State Printer.
SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1863.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Western, Western and Northern closes at 12:00 m., and arrives at 12:00 p.m.; **Missouri**, via L. & N. R.R., small offices close at 12:00 p.m. (the previous evening), closes at 6:30 a.m., and arrives at 6:30 p.m.; **St. Louis**, via L. & N. R.R., closes at 12:00 a.m., and arrives at 6:30 p.m.; **St. Paul**, via L. & N. R.R., closes at 12:00 a.m., and arrives at 6:30 p.m.; **Chicago**, via L. & N. R.R., closes at 12:00 a.m., and arrives at 6:30 p.m.; **Baltimore**, via L. & N. R.R., closes at 12:00 a.m., and arrives at 6:30 p.m.; **New York**, via L. & N. R.R., closes at 12:00 a.m., and arrives at 6:30 p.m.; **Philadelphia**, via L. & N. R.R., closes at 12:00 a.m., and arrives at 6:30 p.m.

Lebanon, R.R. closes at 12:00 a.m., and arrives at 6:30 p.m.; **Brownsville**, R.R. closes at 3:00 p.m., and arrives at 8:30 p.m.; **Frankfort**, R.R. closes at 3:00 p.m., and arrives at 8:30 p.m.; **Lexington Stage** (tri-weekly) closes at 12:00 a.m., and arrives at 6:30 p.m.; **Henderson** and **River** (tri-weekly) leaves **Moundsville** at 12:00 a.m., and arrives at 6:30 p.m.; **Wheeling** (tri-weekly) leaves **Moundsville** at 12:00 a.m., and arrives at 6:30 p.m.; **Charleston** (tri-weekly) leaves **Moundsville** at 12:00 a.m., and arrives at 6:30 p.m.

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REMOVAL.

The LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT Office has been established on the South side of Green street, one door from the Customhouse, on the square between Third and Fourth streets, in the building formerly occupied by the Louisville Courier.

CITY NEWS.

Military Directory.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, commanding United States forces in and about Louisville, on Board of General Cavalry and Infantry, and Board of Capt. Julius Fosses, Assistant Inspector of General Cavalry and Infantry, and Board of Capt. Wm. S. Spangler, commanding Artillery—on Main street, between Jefferson and Green streets, on Quartermaster's Office—Green street, two doors above Third.

Col. H. C. Symonds, Commissary of Subsistances—on Second street, below Galt House.

Dr. J. H. H. Jones, Surgeon—on Second street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Major Solby HARVEY, Provost Marshal—Office on Second street, between Fourth and Center.

Lieutenant Edward, Ordnance Officer—Seventh and Main street, between Second and Broadway.

Commissary, under charge of Mr. James C. Savage, Main street, between First and Second.

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United States Depository—over the Postoffice, Louisville, on Main street, between Second and Third.

United States Subsidy Office, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Hospital in Louisville.

No. 2—Corner of Ninth and Broadway streets.

No. 3—Corner of Ninth and Broadway streets.

No. 4—Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut.

No. 5—For Epidemic Diseases—on Second street, between Fourth and Fifth, and Center.

No. 6—On a hill east of Park Barracks.

No. 7—On a hill west of Park Barracks.

No. 8—Corner of Market and Wenzel streets.

No. 10—Walnut street, between Jackson and Han-

per.

No. 12—Corner of Magazine and Ninth streets.

No. 15—Corner of Green and Thompson streets.

No. 17—Blind L. A. St. on Shaderville turnpike.

No. 18—Jackson House, between the Bardstown and Newburg turnpike.

SOLDIER STABBED.—Yesterday morning Sergeant THURMAN, of Company E, Twenty-eighth Kentucky regiment, now at Camp Boyle, was stabbed in the left side with a knife, in the hands of Robert Barr. It appears that a dispute arose in regard to their "rations," which grew to a difficulty, during which young Thurman was stabbed in two or three places in the left side by Barr. Another soldier, named Shurley, drew a knife and cut at Thurman, but did not do any injury. We learn that Thurman is a very impudent and moral young man, and it is thought that his wounds may prove fatal. Officer Davis, belonging to the same regiment, arrested the parties and put them in jail. Thurman's parents reside in this city.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Friday, Jan. 9.—John O'DONALD and Thomas Young, drunk and disorderly conduct. Bail in \$300 for six months.

John Johnson, presented as being a suspect of felon. Bail in \$300 for good behavior.

Dennis Creary, disorderly conduct. Bail in \$300 for good behavior for one year.

Pope Connally, drunk and disorderly conduct. Discharged.

Patrick Curly, drunk and abusing his family. Bail in \$300 for three months.

Marion Rowland, suspected felon; held to bail in \$300 for six months.

HARD THIEF CAUGHT.—Yesterday afternoon a man named John Smith sold a horse to Mr. Nevill, on Market street, for about one-third his real value, which created a suspicion that the horse was stolen. Officer Gallagher, hearing of it, arrested the man and put him in jail. While there he confessed that he had stolen the horse from a widow lady, living five miles this side of Munfordville, and gave himself another name. He belonged to an Indiana regiment, and it is supposed he was deserting the army. Officer Gallagher is one of the most efficient officers belonging to the corps of police. He is here, there, and everywhere.

The Journal made a very unnecessary allusion to our having preceded it in the publication of the Governor's Message. The unfortunate circumstance was explained in our morning's paper, which entirely acquits Col. Hodges of any censure. Under the circumstances, it would perhaps have been more courteous to all parties to wait the explanation.

Our subscribers rather compliment our newsboys on "carrying out" the message as fast as delivered.

His Excellency Governor Robinson has appointed Drs. Price and Walker and Mr. Quist to visit Vicksburg, to minister to the wants of the members of the Twenty-second Kentucky infantry, who were engaged under Gen. Sherman in the battle last in that vicinity.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column, of officers in a cavalry regiment, for servants. They are not to be taken out of the State. Application to be made at C. T. Dearing's book store, No. 32 Third street, between Market and Jefferson.

Among our exchanges yesterday we noticed a neat and spicy sheet published in Memphis. Turning it over, we found it to be the Enquirer. Our friend, B. F. C. Brooks, is the editor and proprietor. Welcome, Enquirer.

Our friend, Mr. W. H. Wright, the popular messenger of the Adams Express Company, furnished us yesterday with Cincinnati papers in advance of the mails. He is very attentive to us, and is always Wright.

MORE PRISONERS.—The train from Lexington brought down forty eight rebel prisoners last evening. They were accommodated with "quarters" (which they have doubtless not had for some time), in the military prison.

We learn that Bishop Spalding will lecture at the Masonic Temple, on Monday evening. Subject—"Heroes and Heroines of Christianity."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A stout, capable negro man, of sober habits, to work at the Democratic office. Apply at the counting-room.

We are under many obligations to our young and accomplished friend Alf. Hewitt, Esq., for many favors to this office.

We received late New Orleans files yesterday.

The following is a list of wounded men whose names were given to the keeper of the United States post office, from Danville, Ky., sent to this city to receive their discharges:

W. S. Grimes, co. A, 105th Ind.
John H. Jackson, co. A, 123d Ind.
Thomas Newlin, co. F, 123d Ind.
John H. Moore, co. H, 3d Ohio.
Thos. Stewart, co. H, 3d Ohio.
Milton Burge, co. I, 123d Ind.
Ezra D. Welden, co. I, 75th Ill.
Hobt. J. Dwyer, co. C, 2d Ohio.
John W. Elmer, co. D, 123d Ind.
Antony Favolito, co. G, 9th Ind.
Edward Hifford, co. G, 2d Ind.
Geo. W. Jenkins, co. H, 123d Ind.
John H. Johnson, co. I, 123d Ind.
Jos. Torrence, corp. I, co. A, 105th Ind.
Benefit Standard, co. K, 123d Ind.
John H. Johnson, co. L, 123d Ind.
Clarkson Wilkinson, via E. 9th St., Philadelphia.

John Hunter, co. M, 123d Ind.

John H. Johnson, co. N, 123d Ind.

James B. Little, co. D, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. D, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. E, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. F, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. G, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. H, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. I, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. J, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. K, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. L, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. M, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. N, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. O, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. P, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. Q, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. R, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. S, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. T, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. U, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. V, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. W, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. X, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. Y, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. Z, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. A, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. B, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. C, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. D, 123d Ind.

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John W. Lewis, co. Z, 123d Ind.

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John W. Lewis, co. C, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. D, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. E, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. F, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. G, 123d Ind.

John W. Lewis, co. H, 123d Ind.

Daily Democrat.

OFFICIAL

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED IN THE POSTOFFICE AT LOUISVILLE, KY., January 5th, 1863, and which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the Department as dead letters.

Ordered to be advertised in the LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT, addressed to the Postmaster, to have by far the largest circulation of any daily paper published in Louisville.

Order to be further enacted, That the list of letters remain in the Post Office until the 1st day of March, when said newspaper shall be printed, shall have been paid one cent in postage, and shall be delivered to the subscriber, who shall have the largest circulation within the range of delivery of the Post Office. (New Post Office Law, passed March 2d, 1851.)

LADIES' LIST.

Boggs George Ainsworth B
Boggs M. S. Bradford Mary
Butcher Mary Baskerville Mr. J.
Beatty Mr. John Baskerville Mrs. J.
Barley Sally Burns Eliza
Barrett Mrs. Burns Eliza
Bate C. S. Burns Eliza
Battie Mrs. Burns Eliza
Caldwell Lida Burns Eliza
Campbell Jenny F. Burns Eliza
Coshin Mary Burns Eliza
Carter Mrs. Burns Eliza
Bumby Mrs. Henry Bowes Mrs. J.
Dravo Maggs E. Bowes Mrs. J.
Eddies Ellen Bowes Mrs. J.
Finley Liss Bowes Mrs. J.
Goodwin A. P. Bowes Mrs. J.
Godard Sarah Bowes Mrs. J.
Herr Caroline Bowes Mrs. J.
Howard Alice Bowes Mrs. J.
Hoover Anna Bowes Mrs. J.
Harrison R. Bowes Mrs. J.
Hastings Mrs. Bowes Mrs. J.
Hutchens Mrs. J. Bowes Mrs. J.
Hoy Mrs. Mal W. Bowes Mrs. J.
Jones A. B. Bowes Mrs. J.
Jordan Mrs. B. Bowes Mrs. J.
Kaufus P. Bowes Mrs. J.
Kilpatrick Mrs. Bowes Mrs. J.
Long Margaret Bowes Mrs. J.
Loons Mrs. E. Bowes Mrs. J.
Mitchell Mary Bowes Mrs. J.
Marin Margaret Bowes Mrs. J.
McKinney Amanda McLaughlin Cande
McGulley Joanna M. McGaughay M.
Norton Mrs. T. McIlroy Joanna M.
O'Donnells Kate Q.
Quinn Anna Q.
Power Mary Q.
Rattigan Mary E. Q.
Robison Mrs. E. Q.
Ryan Mrs. E. Q.
Ridley W. H. Q.
Slapka Mrs. M. Q.
Stephens Mrs. I. Q.
Sealby Mrs. E. Q.
Stinson Mary Q.
SMITHS S. T.
Trotman Laura Trotman Mrs. S.
Thomas Amadas Trotman Mrs. S.
angian L. S. P. Trotman Mrs. S.
Webb A. Trotman Mrs. S.
W. Leon Ophelia Trotman Mrs. S.
Westbury H. B. Trotman Mrs. S.
Williamson Mrs. Trotman Mrs. S.
Wheat Mary Trotman Mrs. S.
Yates Amanda Trotman Mrs. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

500,000 CIGARS.

M. LEOPOLD & CO.,

329 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth,

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF

Cigars and Tobacco,

OFFER FOR SALE, AT CHEAPEST RATES, A

large and well assort'd stock of

Havana and Domestic Cigars.

—ALSO—

Seed Leaf and Havana, Killinekinck and

Turkish Smoking, and Fine-cut

Chewing Tobacco.

and

NEW GOODS.

and

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